FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

How the 145th Pa. Got Captured. TO THE EDITOR: I wonder how many survivors of the 145th Pa. ever knew how they came to be captured at Chancellorsville on that Sunday morning of May 3, 1863? For the benefit of those gallant old soldiers I will tell. The warts, we were running short of ammunition. manner called his command to "Attention!" | Confederates. (accent on the last syllable,) and in less time than it takes to pen it, we were on our way to sure capture for the want of supplies.

timber to avoid a strong enfilading fire which the enemy were pouring down the plank road, and relieved the 64th from left to right, and Southern prison. After several months conas to how it came about that Sunday (May) morning that they were all taken prisoners in soldieriy character of that fine officer, Col. ner was taken by all who had any. H. L. Browne, commanding the regiment. He did not wait for orders from his superior offiwas always found where duty called him. The day evening in April, 1861, that he marched into the little town of Warren, Pa., at the head of a drum corps and file of men, recruiting for the three-months' service, and again when he was at the head of the 83d Pa.; all through the Peninsular campaign, and more City, Mo.

Gen. John B. Turchin.

TO THE EDITOR: The Reunion of the 18th Ohio at Athens on the 1st and 2d ult. brought before the public prominently one of the conspicuous actors in the great war of the rebellion. I refer to Gen. John B. Turchin, who now resides on his little farm at Radom, Washington Co., Ill. The General made his appearance and was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the soldiers. The announcement that he would be present brought to Athens a great crowd, and everybody was pleased that they had been present. Gen. Turchin delivered an address on the subject of the battle of Chickamauga, which was listened to with profound interest by every one that could get within range of his voice. He bore a conspicuous part on that historic conflict, and his recollections and descriptions are vivid and graphic. The General can be secured to lecture and to speak at Reunions, and there is no man in the United States more interesting or entertaining.

Gen. Turchin has a remarkable history. He

received the highest military education possible to obtain in Russia. He came to this country immediately after the Crimean war. He was Colonel of the Etar Major, or General Staff, of the Russian Guards. Gen. Obrontcheff, the present Chief of Staff of the whole Russian army, was a class-mate of the General's in the Russian Military Academy, of the office of Etar Major. He has his commissions of all the lower grades-Lieutenant, Captain, and so on; also, an army order promoting him to Colonel. He also has his diploma from the Military Academy, and has several medals as one of the best of his classes. He has in his possession, as heirlooms, several letters from Gen. Obrontcheff, written after Gen. Turchin came to this country, complimenting Turchin for certain articles which he had written upon our war and published in the Military Journal of Russia. During the Crimean war Gen. Turchin was sent into Poland to guard against any uprising of that unhappy people. During that service he became thoroughly dissatisfied with the methods of the Russian Government. The doctrines of human liberty and human rights had made a profound impression upon him, and quietly and unostentationsly he resigned his commission in the army, abandoned the prospects of wealth and advancement, and came to America and cast

his lot with ours. He is a man of fine education, speaking and writing five different languages with accuracy, and is one of the most genial and amiable of men. His career in the army in the early days of the war was severely criticised by the envious and half-hearted; but Abraham Lincoln discovered his qualities and stood by him, and when the court-martial sentenced him to be cashiered Lincoln promoted him to Brigadier-General, and the subsequent splendid service of Turchin vindicated the judgment of Lincoln. He is a remarkable man, and were he better Athens, O.

A Few Words About Bentonville.

To THE EDITOR: I am pleased to see in your issue of Sept. 10 that Col. Cogswell takes up the cudgel in a spirited manner on behalf of his brigade, in the account of the battle of Bentonville by Gen. Carlin. Carlin's Brigade did noble service on that day, and no one of those who came to his rescue on that occasion desires to take from him one leaf of his well-earned laurels; but when he complains of a lack of appreciation, he should give credit where it is due, or his own veracity may be questioned.

The writer, upon the 19th day of March 1865, was Captain, in command of Co. B. 55th Ohio, and was, as Senior Captain, on the right of the command. The regiment held the right of the brigade, and when the command filed came riding up from the dense wood and gave orders to put it into line to fill a gap between Carlin's command and Mitchell's. Upon penetrating the densely-wooded swamp we encountered a column of the enemy moving across our line of march, evidently intending to flank Carlin's command. A portion of the rebel column retired at full speed, the rest kept on and

by a detour, I suppose, escaped. No one who took part in that engagement can forget the thick, dark growth of pines that lifted their heads from a morass almost impassable, nor the stern determination with which the line moved forward through those pathless swamps to meet an unseen enemy, until his ringing musketry told us we had found his hiding place. Placing skirmishers on the right of the line, together with the Adjutant I explored the space between our right and Mitcha struggle. The fight that ensued was prolonged and deadly. The brigade never acted better; they lost no ground and the enemy re-

tired under cover of night. The Third Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Corps takes pride in its record at the battle of Bentonville, and, as a member of that command, I desire to thank Col. Cogswell for his refusal to allow a partial account of that battle to stand without correction.-HART-WELL OSBOEN, 129 Vine St., Cincinnati.

Who Captured the Flag. lof., Evansville, Ind.

THE LAST BATTLE. The Fight at Palmetto Ranche.

TO THE EDITOR: I see by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Aug. 27 that there has been some bad blood stirred up in regard to the conduct of certain officers at the last battle of the war, or battle of Palmetto Ranche, fought on the 13th day of May, 1865. The forces engaged on that day had for some months been stationed on Brazos Island, or Brazos Santiago, Tex., and consisted of the 34th

Ind., 62d U. S. Colored Inf. and a small squad of Texas cavalry. On the 12th of May (the day before the battle) Col. Barrett with his command (the 62d colored infantry) went on the mainland in search of writer of this article, being a member of the | beef cattle, and got into trouble with a force of 64th N. Y., was there, and having been in the | Confederates. Just at nightfall of that day a rifle-pits all night previous to that day's en- | message was received at Brazos from Col. Bargagement, and being very hotly pressed all the rett asking for re-enforcements. The 34th Ind. morning by a brigade of North Carolina stal- and the aforementioned squad of Texas cavalry were sent to his support. We crossed to the We had not in the whole regiment over 500 | mainland at Boqua-Chico near 1 o'clock at rounds left, having been under fire for seven or | night, and at once set out for White Ranche, eight hours, or since daylight. Lieut.-Col. Wm. on the Rio Grande River, and distant from Glenn, commanding the 64th, came down the Boqua-Chico seven miles. This point we reached line from the left and directed the writer to go | just at break of day, where we found Col. Barat once for more ammunition or re-enforce- rett and his regiment. We were ordered to ments. I struck out west on the old plank road | make coffee and eat our usual hardtack, etc. toward the old Chancellorsville House, when I | We had scarcely got our coffee-water warm when came across the 145th Pa., under the command | we were ordered to fall in, and at once took up of the gallant and brave officer, Col. H. L. our line of march on the Brownsville road. Browne, to whom I put this question: "Col. After moving some two or three miles the Browne, are you under orders?" To which he 34th was halted, except one company, which, responded "No." I said to him that the 64th N.Y. | as an advance-guard and skirmish-line, accomwere in the pits without ammunition, and I | panied the 62d perhaps a mile farther, to Palwas out for help-either more ammunition | metto Ranche, where shots were exchanged or re-enforcements. He did not wait for orders | quite lively. The ranche was fired and defrom headquarters, but in his characteristic stroyed, it having served as an outpost for the

At the ranche a letter was picked up from a lady to her lover in the Confederate service. relieve those almost exhausted, whose fate was | Among other matters, she requested him on his return home to bring her a pet Yankee. A I led this gallant 145th diagonally through the | number of our boys remarked that the young lady might tame some of our number, but she had given her lover a hard task. Almost simultaneously with the discovery of the burning barely got out in time to "save our bacon," | ranche at the point where we were stationed a when the Eleventh Corps gave way on the ex- | courier from Col. Barrett came bearing orders treme right and allowed the enemy to come in | to Col. Morrison to move the 34th Ind. up to on the rear, and the result was that the whole | Palmetto Ranche, where we again found him of the 145th were captured and taken to a with his regiment, except one company, which was skirmishing with the enemy. A few hunfinement they were exchanged, and returned to | dred yards in advance of this place, and in the the field again for duty. To the survivors of direction of Brownsville, a line of battle was that old gallant 145th this may be a bit of news, formed, the 34th Ind., as stated by Lieut. J. B. Shadle, having the advance. We moved forward in line of battle a few hundred yards to less than 15 minutes after taking position in | the crest of a ridge extending back from the the pits, and at the suggestion of one man all river, and at almost a right augle with that this came about. It, too, shows the true and stream. Here, as stated by Lieut, Shadle, din-

From this position we could plainly see the

skirmishers fighting. The Confederates here cers, but jumped into the breach at once. He | became stubborn, as from a cloud of dust in the distance and in the direction of Brownsville, writer hereof knew Col. Browne from the Sun- | they felt sure that re-enforcements were coming to their aid. This surmise proved true, as in a short time a force of cavalry and artillery were plainly seen, and in a few moments more formed in line of battle. They at once opened fire upon us from both artillery and small-arms. In the meantime, just before the Confederates particularly at Mechanicsville, on June 26, opened fire, Col. Barrett formed the 62d Col-1862, where he received a very serious wound. ored on the right of the 34th along the crest of -F. C. Jones, Captain, 64th N. Y., Kansas | the ridge already mentioned. I was acting as Surgeon of the 34th, and up to the time the 62d was formed on our right had taken a position this time a colored soldier was brought in from others. There was no retreat of the Twenty- of Aug. 27 with bigger ones. the skirmish-line severely wounded. I accompanied him a few paces to the rear, and, in com- its true position on the left of the Union line pany with Dr. Allen, of the 62d, dressed his and swung to the right, joining in the flank wound. The firing had by this time become general along our entire line as well as that of | ing again the left flank at Resaca. If the the enemy. On returning to our regiment I was | Fourth Corps retreated at Rocky Face, history making my way to the right of the 34th, which and personal observation at the time fail to would also bring me to the left of the 62d, and near the headquarters of Col. Barrett, who was on the left was by the Twentieth Corps, under in command of our entire force. I had scarcely | Hooker. The retreat of Johnston from this reached the position above mentioned when a shot from the Confederate artillery passed unpleasantly near. Col. Barrett at once ordered | that his corps made the last fight. The article Col. Morrison to move his men back, and, as I at the time understood, to the first position | day's fight at Rocky Face and the conduct of Harrison at once proceeded to obey. Having heard the order of Col. Barrett I began prepa- that day to the left of the army. If Capt. rations to move back with the wounded, but Kelley will consult authorities he will find that before I got ready to move off both the 34th and | the Twenty-third Corps was a "flanking corps" 62d had disappeared over a hill some 200 or 300 of Sherman's army, never in the center exyards in our rear. As I started with the cept the day McPherson was killed, and that wounded from the field, the skirmishers were falling back, and I could hear them complain of not having been relieved. I told our ambu- third Corps as a pivot, swinging to the right or lance driver to move out as rapidly as was safe, and to select as good a track as possible, in order that the ambulance might not be turned over.

After driving for a quarter to a half mile we came up with the 34th, this regiment being in the rear of the 62d. Col. Morrison, on seeing our ambulance, halted the 34th, and ordered me to move it forward in advance of the regiment. While I was executing this order Col. Barrett ordered Col. Morrison to double-quick the 34th, which order Col. Morrison obeyed, but had not moved more than 200 yards when the first line was reached, where the men sumption effected by that most wonderful dropped back into a route step, and at once called to Col. Barrett, who was near them, to halt and let them fight the enemy. To this request Col. Barrett made no reply, but put his regiment—the 62d Colored—in the road and immediately in rear of the 34th. As to the 34th The Discovery has no equal as a pectoral and or any of its men breaking through the 62d with its Colonel I flatly contradict the statement. I at no time saw Col. Morrison show druggists. the white feather during the day, but on the contrary he obeyed every order given him by his superior, Col. Barrett, whose men were made of fighting material, as well as those of the 34th. But Col. Barrett, to say the least, showed no ability as a brigade commander. What makes his case show up worse than all, he caused Col. Morrison's arrest and trial by court-martial as a means of hiding his own shameful blunders, and again made a failure, as Col. Morrison was honorably acquitted, and, as | Wilmington, Del. Lieut. Shadle states, was at once made com-

mander of a brigade. I have been led to pen the above statements in regard to the battle of Palmetto Ranche for the reason that I was upon parts of the field known by more of the people, would attract where Lieut. Shadle was not present, and I of the oldest families in the place. Birs. widespread attention,—"Eighteenth Ohio," think he will agree that I have given some Doughty's case presents some remarkable features in her history of complete invalidism and -GODFREY BOHRER, Co. D, 34th Ind.

"Let Us Have Peace." To THE EDITOR: I am pleased at the way the writer of "Up the Shenandoah" gives the facts of the old Eighth Corps. I think he has given the thing just as plain a statement as could be given, for I well remember that the Sixth Corps men were always throwing out insults to that corps and the Nineteenth. Before Winchester (or Opequan, as named by Sheridan in General Orders) they had a very pleasant way of calling the Nineteenth "Louisiana Bushwhackers." Yet if I was ever pleased it was when the General Orders from Headquarters, Army of the Shenandoah, arrived at Second Brigade Headquarters, First Division, in behind the supporting batteries of Carlin's command a severe conflict was in progress.

As the brigade halted a moment, Gen. Slocum

Nineteenth Corps. In those Sheridan complimented the Nineteenth Corps in the highest terms, 1 well remember, as I made copy for five regiments. Nineteenth Corps. In those Sheridan complifive regiments. I never remembered of hearing the Nineteenth speak against the Eighth, and if any of the Sixth would just remember how the Johnnies tumbled out of Fisher's Hill when the Eighth went for them, they ought to rest their attacks on as good fighters as the world saw. At Cedar Creek, do they remember how they, while marching towards the pike in line, told the shattered Eighth and Nineteenth boys how they would show them some fighting? Also, that it was only a skirmish that had driven them in? Now, the Sixth were a splendid set of fighters, yet no better than the other troops in the same army; and for them to throw mud at the old Eighth Corps does not look right, and to expect 4,000 men to stop 19,000 is rather too much, especally when they were in their tents asleep when the attack was made. Someone blundered, whether Wright ell's left, finding many dead and evidences of or not no one knows. Had Sheridan been there the Eighth would have been protected, either by the cavalry or some other troops to guard the ford. I have seen many good things in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, but this is a fact that I know to be true, that the writer of the article named has truth and justice on his side. All fought well. "The enemy were licked out of their boots." "Let us have peace."—LEROY

SHELLEY, 8th Vt. The Old, Old Story.

Why do we hear so much about dyspepsia? Simply because so many people have it. Why To THE FDITOR: I see in your issue of Scpt. | are so many people talking about their cure 24, 1885, No. 215, that a Texas delegation is go- from this dreadful disease? Simply because ing to return the flag of the 57th Ind.; at the | they have been taking Brown's Iron Bitters. same time to receive the famous Terry (Texas) | Thus it is with Mrs. Taylor, of Lynchburg, Rangers' flag, which was captured by the 5th | Sumter Co., S. C., who says: "I have used Ind. Now, this must be a mistake, for I was at | Brown's Iron Bitters for dyspepsia with most the very place during the fight, and it was cap- favorable results. I believe this medicine is tured by the 17th Ind., of Wilder's Brigade .- | al! that is represented." Dyspeptics, and sufAT ROCKY FACE.

There. TO THE EDITOR: In THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE of Aug. 6 a member of the 65th Ill. speaks of the part taken in the action at Rocky Face

by Hovey's Division of Indianians, Twentythird Corps. heavily timbered than the one we went down- the dry mouth of the bayou. till we were into the very jaws of the heavy lines | The enemy were posted in force behind this I never expected to see him again.

Hovey's boys did gallantly, but they probfire" of the Atlanta campaign, as your corre- holding the horses could be ordered up, it was more correct name of this specific locality, but | ment of Missouri. my recollection is that it bore the two names indiscriminately .- - Capt., Co. E, 82d Ind., Minneapolis, Minn.

THE TWENTY-THIRD CORPS. TO THE EDITOR: Capt. Walden Kelley, of third Corps at Rocky Face. It was moved from disclose it. The last fighting done at Resaca position was closely followed by the Fourth Corps, hence the supposition of Capt. Kelley There can be no mistake of their position on nearly all of Sherman's movements in the Atlanta campaign were based upon the Twentyleft as occasion demanded. There need be no confusion between writers as to the correctness of position and designations of troops by corps engaged in either the initial fight at Rocky Face or Resaca. The two engagements were separate-yet designed for a common purposethe dislodgment of the rebel army from their intrenched position .- "Co. A," 65th Ill., Corning, Iowa.

Stranger that Fiction are the records of some of the cures of conremedy-Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Thousands of grateful men and women, who have been snatched almost from the very jaws of death, can testify that consump-The Discovery has no equal as a pectoral and alterative, and the most obstinate affections of the throat and lungs yield to its power. All

He is Pleased with The National Tribune Sewing | this point was explained. Machine.

TO THE EDITOR: I received the sewing machine according to order and in good shape. We are well pleased with it. I think you will get more calls for them. There have been a great many looking at it, and all agree that it | that this historic tree was a spreading elm. is a handsome machine and a credit to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.-JAMES H. SHAWBERRY.

Hopeless and Helpless.

In one of the prettiest houses in the pleasant town of Jamaica, Long Island, dwells Mrs. Mary A. Doughty, a representative lady of one where Lieut. Shadle was not present, and I of the oldest families in the place. Mrs. light upon the matter that he did not witness. | tures in her history of complete invalidism and entire recovery. A well-known literary gentleman from Brooklyn recently visited Mrs. Doughty at her Jamaica home. To him she communicated the story of her illness and her restoration. The following is the substance of her narration:

"Some twenty years ago I was taken with a severe cough and agonizing, racking pains. The physicians were unable to explain exactly what it was or to give me relief. My pains continued to increase at intervals-sometimes partially leaving me and again returning with new violence. I was not entirely prostrated until about five years ago, when I became a victim of the most intense nervousness and sleeplessness. I wasted away and was hopeless and helpless. I could not even turn myself in bed. "Some two years ago I read about the Com-

pound Oxygen, and the first result was that I

The next result was that after reading the book I sent for a Home Treatment. "I was prepared for slow recovery, for I was in such a prostrate condition. I was unable to raise my hand to my head. For months I had been in bed, powerless to touch my feet to the floor. Sometimes I was hardly able to talk. One of O., addressed thus: the first effects of Compound Oxygen was that it drove away my sleeplessness. I now began to find what it was to have a good night's rest, and oh, how I did enjoy my sleep! With sleep came increase of strength, very slight at first, but gradually increasing. Then I began to be able to digest my food with some degree of com-

"And now, Mrs. Doughty, please tell me what is the present state of your health?" "With pleasure, sir. You see me to-day just as I am. I am in good spirits and free from pain, except when an occasional stitch in my side or something of that kind takes me unexpectedly. I cat moderately, with fair appetite, and am not restricted in my diet. My dyspepsia yet such as to enable me to walk out of doors. But I go out freely and frequently, sitting being wheeled from place to place." "You attribute your recovery, then, very

largely to your use of Compound Oxygen, do you, Madam?"
"Very largely! Why, sir, but for the Cemgrave; for I was going down, down, down-gaining nothing, but losing everything, and was nearly gone.
'Very largely.' Well, you may say entirely, under the blessing of God. Yes, you may say to to bind us until we reach eternity.—W. G. PUTall who ask you of the merits of Compound Oxygen, NEY, Prairie Center, Ill. that it raised me from the edge of the grave and opened to me a new life." If you wish to know all about this Treatment, write to Drs. Starkey

tise en Compound Oxygen. Sent free,

LITTLE ROCK.

Two Comrades Have Their "Say" About the Racket | Gen. Glover Tells What Cavalry First Crossed the Arkansas River.

TO THE EDITOR: Commide Charles Sloan, of Co. B. 3d Mo. Cav., has called my attention to a controversy that has been going on as to what cavalry first crossed the Arkansas River in the I think a part of Palmer's Fourteenth Corps | movement on Little Rock, Sept. 10, 1863, with also had a hand in that little affair. In the the request that I settle the question, as I am assault mentioned by the 65th Ill. correspond- | well able to do, having issued the order of ent Turchin's Brigade (the Third of Third Di- | march for that day, as commander of the Secvision, Fourteenth Corps) made a junction with | ond Brigade of Davidson's Cavalry Division, Hovey on his extreme right, reaching up among | composed of the 1st Iowa, 3d Mo., and the 10th the rocks to a point beyond which was entirely | Ill. After a council of war held by Gen. Steele inaccessible to the boldest climbers. Hovey's and his division commanders, Gen. Davidson line extended down the steep and to the called his brigade commanders before him on ground below, looking as if it was almost under the evening of the 9th of September, to give our feet. They whooped the Johnnies up and them the results of that council and a statewere pushing them right along till, striking a ment of what was expected of his cavalry divisstrong line advantageously posted along the ion on the next day. He repeated the stateprecipitous spurs and hights of Rocky Face (or | ment of Gen. Steele to him, that "the cavalry Buzzard Roost, as some called it), they were | must cross the river next morning, and that brought up all of a sudden, and in turn were | they must capture Little Rock if it cost an enthreatened with a counter-charge. That is tire brigade." Davidson saying, at the same when our boys were ordered in. Turchin got time: "Col. Glover, in that pleasing duty, you word to charge the spur which lay in front of are assigned the lead." I immediately returned us, and the old veterans stripped for the plunge. to my headquarters to put everything in readi-The 82d Ind. and the 89th Ohio were in front. ness for the operations of next day. The or-Maj. Slocum commanded the 82d, and to him | der of march for the next day was as follows: was given the order to charge. The Ohio regi- The 1st Iowa to lead, the 10th Ill. next, the ment was not over 200 strong, but it was com- 3d Mo. to follow the 10th Ill. Some of the disposed of excellent stuff. Whoever it was in | putants have been honestly misled by subsecommand of it asked our Major if he wanted | quent events, which changed and reversed the them to help him. The Major told him he position of the regiments of my brigade. The might as well, he guessed, and in a moment the 1st Iowa had the lead until we reached a fork 89th's colors fluttered down our line on the in the road, where one turned to the left to right, and away we went down a steep wooded | cross an embankment over the Bayou Langre. slope and up the other side-steeper and more | the other going up the Arkansas River to cross

of the enemy. I should say they were five to bayou and in the heavy timber above its our one, and as they seemed inclined to stay, | mouth. To keep my flanks protected, I orwe didn't and left. The trees saved us. We dered the 1st Iowa to advance on the left-hand sprang from tree to tree as we could catch a road, and ordered the 10th Ill. to cross the lull in the rain of bullets. It did literally rain | mouth of the bayou and feel the enemy in the bullets, for the dry leaves stirred and rustled woods, holding the 3d Mo. in reserve. Col. under our feet like as if you had suddenly dis- | Stewart, commanding the 10th Ill., did more turbed a lot of grasshoppers until we got back | than feel the enemy, and became seriously into the starting place, and then retreated under | volved and was driven back in confusion. The cover of the darkness. Maj. Slocum was killed. exact position of the enemy now being known, He was a brave man. He was already lame having restored order in the 10th, the 3d Mo. from a wound received in the first Bull Run. and the 10th Ill, were ordered into line of bat-The woods took fire, and some of our wounded | tle (dismounted) and to move on the enemy; at must have perished. Well do I remember young | the same time ordering back the 1st Iowa from George Moreland, of Co. F, as he went dragging the left hand road to follow my other two regihimself down the hill and imploring me for ments as a reserve, as soon as they were rehelp. He met me after the war, all right; but lieved by the next brigade then coming up, commanded by Col. Merrill. As my brigade (the Second) did all, or nearly all, the fighting that ably did not know we were up there among the | day on the south side of the river, and were crags. This was hardly "the first baptism of ready to enter Little Rock as soon as the men spondent alleges. We had a pretty brisk en- | deemed an unjust discrimination to give the gagement at Dalton Gap a few days before; in | empty credit to another officer to ride first into fact, three or four days were employed in the city. While the 1st Iowa was in the lead demonstrating the impregnable nature of that | in crossing the river, it fell into the rear before position, requiring some pretty sharp fighting | the day was done. I hope from these facts you before we were detached for the Buzzard Roost | may be able to end the controversy .- J. M. business; but, of course, nothing like the fight- | GLOVER, Colonel, 3d Mo. Cav., commanding ing at Buzzard Roost. Rocky Face may be the | Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division, Depart-

FROM A 10TH ILLINOIS CAVALRYMAN. TO THE EDITOR: I had supposed that our Comrade Bacon had "taken the cake" with the Co. F, 26th Ohio, should be accurate himself | Price out of Little Rock and for 30 or 40 miles. on the extreme left of our regiment; but about | before attempting to correct the inaccuracies of | but lo! here comes E. H. Smith in your paper

Comrade Bacon perhaps only forgot to mention the fact that others besides the 13th were | Heado'rs Fourth Division, Seventeenth Cours, there, while Comrade Smith seems not only to movement through Snake Creek Gap and form- have forgotten what happened 22 years ago, but forgot to quote a comrade's recent writing correctly, for he says: "The comrade who details his experience in following Gen. Price 30 miles out of Little Rock that night made a great mistake." The comrade did not write that they drove Pap Price "that night." The drivingor perhaps "following" is a better word-was the next two days. Not satisfied with forgetting to quote correctly, the comrade says: "For he attempts to criticise only relates to the first | Pap Price threw shell and solid shot into the city that night, to our great annoyance, until spoken of by Lieut. Shadle, which order Col. Hovey's Division of the Twenty-third Corps. after midnight." We were there; followed the advance pretty closely; camped near the edge of the city on the road over which the enemy had retreated, and did not then know, nor have we ever heard since (except in the above quotation), that the retreating rebels fired a single cannon shot into Little Rock that night, and we are now surely of the opinion that they did

Taking Comrade Smith's statements from the "rear," we come next to where "Gen. Davidson, Lieut.-Col. Caldwell, Hon. Isaac Murphy, and your correspondent were riding towards the city limits," etc. Col. Caldwell since the war has been heard to say-and it was our understanding of the fact at the time-that he led the advance into Little Rock. This being so, how came he to be afterwards riding into the city with the "big bugs" at the head of the

Next: "The brigade advanced perhaps 20 rods, when a few shots were fired, and all at once several volleys, to which no reply was made by the rebs, because there were none there, and to stop the firing Gen. Davidson rode down the front of the line with drawn saber, threatening to kill the first man that fired another shot, and placing himself at their head the brigade soon cleared the woods." If there were no rebs in the woods, we would like to be informed as to what they were cleared of. The statement would, to say the least, look more plausible if

As to the General's having "stopped to rest under a large spreading elm," we have before heard it mentioned that the General said he was so excited that he sat down under a tree and cried. We are now truly glad to learn Again: "There were two roads into the city -one going up the river bank and the other farther inland, coming into the city near the Arsenal." Another sample of forgetfulness. At

the place where Col. Glover's Brigade was dismounted the traveled road ran to the left of and further on crossed the bayou, while the road on the right of the bayou, and between it and the river, was a wood road very little used. These roads again joined some two miles from the city. Along this road, after passing the junction, Col. Glover's Brigade lay waiting for their horses, when Lieut.-Col. Caldwell, at the head of the Third Brigade, having come up the left-hand road, passed them and were the first in the city.

As to when Gen. Davidson crossed the river we are not able to say, but we know that he was on the north side of it when he gave permission to and the 10th Ill. forded it.

Taking it altogether, it does seem to us that "in the movements of an army it is almost impossible to be sure of the movements of all the troops," for, in the article from which we quote, the first part being confined more particularly to the movements of one regiment-the 1st Iowa Cav.-is perhaps less inaccurate than the latter portion, where his duties as Orderly required the covering of two much space; hence our endeavor to make such corrections as it apsent to Drs. Starkey & Palen for a little book | pears to us the Orderly's statements require.-JNO. G. SPRINGER, 10th Ill. Cav.

> An Epistolary Reminiscence. TO THE EDITOR: While at Washington, after

Sherman's great campaign, I received a letter from a soldier friend, Mr. E. Kolb, Rushville, Convey to Turner, Joseph E.,

A soldier now in Co. G. In regiment 31, In Sherman's army, which, you know, Can drive the rebels to and fro And whip Johnson.

-J. E. TURNER, 1004, E. 4th St., Kansas City,

Comrade Seaman Explains.

TO THE EDITOR: The article of mine published Aug. 20 has been corrected and commented upon so much I would ask to be allowed to explain. I was well acquainted with name, position and person of Gen. Mitchell, and how I came to make the mistake of insertis gone. The strength of my lower limbs is not | ing Gen. Baird is impossible to tell, but soon after mailing I saw my mistake and at once mailed a correction to you, which evidently in my invalid-chair, on which I greatly enjoy | miscarried .- W. H. SEAMAN, Co. G, 98th Ohio, Olivet, O.

The Tribune Brings Together Old Comrades. TO THE EDITOR: Allow me to send my grateful thanks to you for the insertion of my artipound Oxygen I should still be in the helpless and cle in your columns. Already it has brought a emaciated condition I was, or, more probably, in my warm and affectionate letter from an old comrade, showing that though the lapse of years

Take Ayer's Pills for constipation, and for all REINHARD STRASSWEG, Co. II, 17th Ind. M't'd ferers from neuralgia, weakness, etc., should try & Palen, 1529 Arch St., Phila., for their Treathe purposes of a purgative medicine. Safe and COLUMBIA, S. C.,

And the Part W. M. Prouty and Montgomery Hulburt Took in the Capture. TO THE EDITOR: I have been very much interested in the discussion between W. M. Prouty. of the 1st Iowa, upon the one hand, and several members of the 13th Iowa upon the other. It has been pretty well established that the former | ers there. is correct in claiming for his regiment the honor of having been the first organized troops that

"Feb. 17 .- Before daybreak, W. M. Prouty, of our company (B), and Montgomery Hulburt, of the 9th Iowa, launched into the impenetrable darkness covering Broad River, with their skiff well laden with rope, for the opposite bank, with only a smoldering campfire at the rebel picket-post just across the river for their

and these two braves. The names W. M. Prouty

and Montgomery Hulburt should have a place in

of South Caroline. In my diary I find the fol-

the imperishable annals of those eventful times. We dared hardly to expect that they would be successful in their mission of fastening one ferry line, to a tree across this dark, broad stream, of which so little was known, in the darkness of the night. Nothing but the rebel picket-post fire indicated unmistakably that the enemy were there, but the site for this perilous undertaking was well chosen, for the rushing waters over the rapids just below served the project well. The story of the rapid ing across in pontoon skiffs, the great surprise | slightly bruised his thigh, to the enemy, the short but decisive combat at daybreak, the surrender to Col. Stone, commanding brigade, and our triumphant march into the Capital city of South Carolina with the 31st Iowa in advance with its colors proudly floating, and culminating in placing this "emblem of the free" upon the dome of the Capitol of the Palmetto State-all has been well told repeatedly, but especially by Comrade J. W. Bannan in your issue of the 20th inst. I will only add, in conclusion, with the utmost charity for those comrades of the 13th regiment, Seventeenth Corps, who crossed Congaree River on the opposite side of the city in a skiff, and clandestinely placed their flag upon the courthouse (if

time within two miles of it. For full substantiation of the foregoing, and for additional proof that the surrender was made to Stone's Brigade of the First Division, Logan's (Fifteenth) Corps, I respectfully refer all those who may still have any doubts upon the matter to Greeley's "American Conflict," Vol. 2, p. 700.—S. B. HUMBERT, Co. B, 31st Iowa, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

doing some "straggling." Putting it mildly,

proper, entered the city at all, and were at no

FROM ANOTHER COMRADE. L. S. Taylor, Co. H, 15th Iowa, sends the following in regard to the flag of the 13th Iowa: HEADQ'RS FOURTH DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH CORPS, COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 17, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. Frank P. Blair, commanding Seventeenth Corps: The colors of the 13th Iowa, Third assertion that a few companies of his regiment | Brigade, were suspended over the Capitol at 11 -the "bloody" 13th Ill. Cav.-had driven Pap o'clock this forenoon. National salute is now be- as inadvertently stated in THE NATIONAL ing fired by Capt. Clayton, 1st Minn. battery, t commemorate this event. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, GILES A. SMITH,

Brevet Major-General. NEAR COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 17, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. W. W. BELKNAP, commanding Third SIR: Allow me to congratulate you, and through you Lieut.-Col. J. C. Kennedy, 13th Iowa, and the men under his command, for first entering the city of Columbia on the morning of Friday, Feb. 17, and being the first to plant his colors on the Capitol of South Carolina. While the army was laying pontoon bridges across the Saluda and Broad Rivers, three miles above the city, Lieut.-Col, Kennedy under your direction, fitted up an old wornout flat boat, capable of carrying about 20 men, and accompanied by Lieuts, H. C. McArthur and W. H. Goodrell, of your staff, crossed the river in front of the city and boldly advanced through its streets, sending back the boat, with another procured on the opposite shore, for more troops, and on their arrival, with 75 men in all, drove a portion of Wheeler's cavalry from the town, and at 11:30 o'clock a m. planted his two stands of colors, one upon th old and the other upon the new Capitol. The swift current of the Congaree River and its rocky channel rendered his crossing both difficult and dangerous, and the presence of the enemy, but in what force unknown, rendered the undertaking still more hazardous. Lieut.-Col. Kennedy and his regiment are entitled to great credit for its successful accomplishment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GILES A. SMITH, Brevet Major-General. Official: O. D. KINSMAN, A. A. Gen.

Death of Col. Rodgers at Corinth.

TO THE EDITOR: In THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE of June 11, in reviewing Gen. Maury's account of the fight at Corinth, Oct. 3 and 4, 1862, you say, "Corinth was not stormed, * * 1 and Col. Rodgers did not fall within our lines, but some distance in front of them," which statement is corroborated in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of July 2 by Comrade James E. Graham, Co. C, 43d Ohio, who also states that "Col. Rodgers fell fully 100 yards from them."

Was not our first line in the old rebel works, three miles from Corinth, with Col. Baldwin's Third Brigade, Davies's Division, in position on the left where the old line of rebel works touch the M. & C. R. R.; the Second (Oglesby's) in the rebel works a half mile to the right, and the First Brigade still further to the right. Maj. Chamberlain (then Captain in the 81st

Ohio, afterwards on Dodge's staff), correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, an accurate writer, states that "In five minutes from the time the rebels emerged from the woods they had pierced our lines, captured several pieces of artillery, and driven us from our works."

The balance of the fighting of the 3d and 4th was done within this outer line of works. Again, in speaking of the fight on the 4th, after the lines had been withdrawn to Corinth and the attack on the right had been repulsed and Col. Rodgers had led that on the left, "They broke no portion of our line, although piles of their dead lay under the very guns of Battery Robinett. * * Tt was here that the recklessly-gallant Col. Rodgers, of the 2d Texas, fell while attempting to scale the parapet. He was buried in a separate grave, * * a magnanimous tribute to the bravery of

Now, while I was not on that portion of the line, shortly afterwards, my diary shows, in conversation with some of the artillerymen who were in Robinett during the fight, they stated that Col. Rodgers and five or six men attempted to cross the parapet of Robinett, but were driven back by them and killed in their re-

I inclose photographs taken after the fight. No. 1 shows Col. Rodgers lying where he fell, not 50 feet from Robinett, and his horse close by. No 2 shows a group of 14 near by that were in one pile. Of the slain, the two Colonels (Ross and I think Coats) on the left had been arranged to show more plainly. Many of their men were killed within less than 100 yards of Robinett, as the photographs plainly show .-"PRIVATE," 81st Ohio, Box 1207, Emporia,

Wilder's Brigade at Rome, Ga.

To THE EDITOR: In your issue of July 2 1885, is a statement made by D. A. Mulvane, Co B. 80th Ohio, that Wilder's Brigade of mounted infantry came to the relief of Resaca, Ga., Oct. 12, 1864. I have to say that the comrade is mistaken as to the command that "cooned' that bridge, for on that day Wilder's Brigade was at Rome, Ga., taking part in a battle with a division of rebels commanded by Armistead. We "whaled" them that day-we were the Second Cavalry Division, commanded by Gen. K. Garrard-and renewed the fight the next day. We broke up the entire command, captured two guns,-all the artillery they had,and the flag of the 8th Tex. I dislike to be credited with that which we did not do, and also to lose credit for what we did dc. But greater men than Comrade Mulvane have made mistakes; for, singurlarly enough, Gen. Sherman, in his "Memoirs," gives the credit of the affair at Rome to Gen. Corse and his command, when the credit actually belongs to the Second Cav. Division in general and Wilder's Brigade in particular .- W. H. RECORDS, Co. I, 72d Ind., Rising Sun, Ind.

"What we learn with pleasure we never for-get."—Alfred Mercier. The following is a case in point: "I paid out hundreds of dollars without receiving any benefit," says Mrs. Emily Rhoads, of McBrides, Mich. "I had female complaints, especially 'dragging-down,' for over six years. Dr. R. V. Pierce's 'Favorite Frescription' did me more good than any medicine ever took. I advise every sick lady to take it." And so do we. It never disappoints its patrons. Druggists sell it.

CONDENSED LETTERS.

S. D. Ralph, Co. A, 41st Ohio, Youngstown, O., claims that his regiment planted the first Union flag on Missionary Ridge. Chas. C. Johntry, Camden, N. J., who was a prisoner at Andersonville, gives a vivid picture

of the sufferings endured by the Union prison-"Co. D," 130th Ind., Warren, Ind., rallies to the defense of "Hovey's Infants," His brigade entered Columbia, and for their flag the credit | was composed of the 123d, 129th, and 130th Ind. of having been the first to float over the Capitol and 28th Mich. The writer (who does not give his name) shows that these troops did gallant service, if they did not get into the field till

late in the war. J. D. Jenks, Major, 1st Iowa Cav., Butte City, Mon., sends an account of the Little Rock campaign, which has already been very thoroughly

discussed in our columns. "Corporal Trim," Co. G. 122d Ill., writes that he went to Arkansas on "Brother Harrington's Berryville boom," and in a short time got all Here is certainly material for the pen of the poet to adequately extol the daring deed of puts too much red paint in his pictures. he wanted. He thinks Comrade Harrington J. B. Sansom, Co. B, 83d Ill., Kahoka, Mo.,

defends his former statements regarding the second battle of Fort Donelson against the charges of "wild shooting" made by Comrade Lemon. We should be glad to give Comrade end of their rope, which was to be used for a Sansom another "inning," but the article he sends is too long. B. L. Barr, Co. F, 2d Ill. L. A., Tremont City,

O., writes that Gen. McPherson rode up to him and made inquiries concerning the strength and movements of the enemy a few moments before he was killed at Atlanta, July 22, 1864. Chas. Cain, Co. F. M. H., Atwood, Kan., tells of a skirmish at Brownsville, Ark., in which crossing of the Iowa Brigade by means of ferry- a rebel bullet passed through his saddle and

> Abner Letts, Co. G, 1st Mich. Cav., Chapin, Mich., thinks that Geo. W. Tons, in a recent communication to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE in regard to the battle of Gettysburg, did not give the Second Brigade due credit for its work in that battle.

L. S. Jenkins, 21st Ohio, Evart, Mich., ridicules the idea of the rebels firing railroad iron, as stated in a recent communication of Comrade Wright to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. "W. W. L.," Hunnewell, Kan., enjoys very much the reading of "Uncle Daniel's Story." He says the fictitious names of the conspirators cannot hide their identity; that such charac-

ters are easily recognizable.

placed, as claimed), that they must have been W. H. Wiseman, Co. D. 76th Ohio, Jacksontown, O., indorses the statement of Charles D. their claim seems ridiculous, when it is a fact Miller, in a recent issue of THE NATIONAL that the Seventeenth Corps, and no part of it TRIBUNE, in regard to De Grasse's battery. John Otto, 11th Ind. battery, Auburn, Ind., writes that during the campaign of 1863 in front of Murfreesboro, the 11th Ind. battery, which had been drilling, were attacked (in play) by the infantry of the brigade. The hurrah the attacking party set up frightened the horses so

much that the cannoneers were unable to limber up, and the battery was captured. A. D. Robinson, Co. E, 45th Ky., Warren, W. Va., writes in a most complimentary manner of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. He says: "It should find its way into the home of every patriotic citizen in this glorious Union, especially the soldier who shouldered his musket and belted his sword around him to protect this great and glorious Government of ours." Geo. A. Welton, Pine Creek, Mich., belonged

to the 6th Mich., and not to the 6th Mich. Cav., LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, TRIBUNE of a recent issue, in connection with a communication headed "An Unpleasant Steamboat Excursion." John Bagley, jr., Co. B, 29th Me., Troy, Me.,

writes of the quick time the Nineteenth Corps made on the 8th of April, 1864, when it went to the relief of the Thirteenth Corps at Saline Cross-roads, La. It marched 25 miles, went into camp about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and in a little while had orders to pack up, draw three days' rations, and "git up and git." It started out on a dog-trot, and in 52 minutes went six miles, just in time to save the Thirteenth Corps. Geo. W. Griffin, Co. I, 81st Ind., Salem, Mo., sends an interesting account of his capture at Chickamauga and subsequent confinement in Anderson ville.



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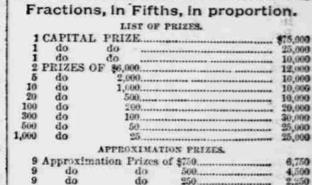
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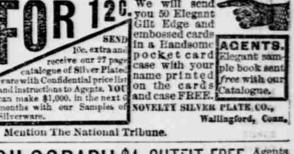
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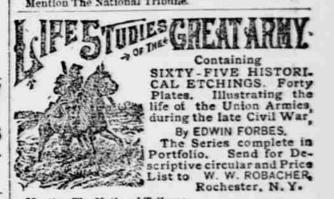
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